Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

 We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

MONDAY, 26TH JUNE, 1854.

THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON, D. D., PRESIDENT,
in the Chair.

HIS Excellency the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lieutenant of
Ireland, attended the meeting.

———

The President communicated an outline of the second part
of his paper on the properties of electro-magnets.

———

The Rev. Dr. Todd exhibited a large collection of gold
ornaments recently found in the county of Clare, and made some
remarks on the gold ornaments of the ancient Celts, Gauls,
and Danes.

———

The Secretary read a paper by the Rev. Edward Hincks,
D. D., on the personal pronouns of the Assyrian and other
languages, especially Hebrew :—

" According to the views maintained in this paper, the so-
called pronouns of the Hebrew-Assyrian family of languages,
belonging to the first and second persons, are of very different
classes.

" Some of them consist of a verbal root *an*, to which the
real pronouns are attached ; which real pronouns are radically
the same as the corresponding pronouns of the Indo-European
languages. Thus, the Assyrian *anáku*, Hebrew *anoki*, Arabic
aná, and Coptic *anok*, is literally 'Here I am.' Of the same
nature are the Assyrian and Hebrew *atta*, of which the primi-
tive form *anta* is preserved in Arabic ; and the feminine and
plural forms of the second person.

" Other so-called pronouns consist of a noun with a pos-
sessive affix attached to it. Such is the second Hebrew form

of the pronoun of the first person *ani*, literally 'my person.'
In this instance the noun has a masculine form. More frequently
however, the *t* of the feminine gender is added, and also the
u which forms the nominative case in Assyrian. Of this nature
are the Assyrian *áttua* for *ántua*, and the plural *áttunú*; and
also the Coptic *antok*, *antov*, *antos*, *antóten*, &c.

"The form *anakhnu* is supposed to consist of the verbal
root, a noun, and the possessive affix for 'our.' It is literally
'Here is our company.'

"The pronouns of the third person are used also for the
remote demonstrative; the person spoken of being supposed to
be away, while the speaker and the person spoken to are pre-
sent to one another. The Assyrian forms of these pronouns
resemble the Gothic and Sanskrit, as the Hebrew and Arabic
forms resemble the Greek and the Zend.

"It is observed that the Assyrian pronouns *anáku* and
attá have the precise forms of the corresponding persons of a
tense of the verb, which denotes state, or permanent or habi-
tual action. The forms of this tense belonging to the third
person, on the contrary, do not terminate with the pronouns of
that person, or in the same manner with them."

The Rev. Chas. Graves, D. D., read a paper on the prin-
ciples which regulate the interchange of symbols in certain
symbolic equations.

Sir W. R. Hamilton read a paper on some extensions of
quaternions :—

"Besides some general remarks on associative polynomes,
and on some extensions of the modular property, Sir W. R.
Hamilton remarked that if, in the quadrinominal expression

$$Q = w + \iota x + \kappa y + \lambda z,$$

the laws of the symbols $\iota \kappa \lambda$ be determined by the following
formula of vector-multiplication,